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Agenda item 36
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND
PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION
OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND
DEVELOPMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 28 June 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter from His Excellency Ernesto Leal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, informing you of the various actions taken by the Government of our country following the discovery on national territory of secret arms caches belonging to the Salvadorian guerrillas (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Erich VILCHEZ ASHER
Minister Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 22 June 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs addressed to the Secretary-General

The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, consistent with its political intent not to permit the use of its territory by irregular forces to destabilize other countries, and in fulfilment of the regional undertakings entered into in respect of disarmament and illicit arms transfers, informs the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, of the various actions it has taken following the discovery on national territory of secret arms caches belonging to the Salvadorian guerrillas:

1. As you correctly mentioned in your letter to the President of the Security Council dated 8 June 1993, the Government of Nicaragua, following the explosion of a secret arms cache located in the Santa Rosa repair shop, north of the city of Managua, requested the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) - the organ entrusted with verifying compliance with the Peace Agreement in that country - to send a delegation forthwith to conduct an on-site investigation into the circumstances surrounding these events and to confirm the destruction of the armaments found.

2. Accordingly, the national authorities, with the support of ONUSAL experts and with the collaboration of the Fuerzas Populares de Liberación - the Salvadorian guerrilla faction which has assumed total and absolute responsibility for the existence in Nicaragua of these secret caches - began an investigation which led to the determination that there were 15 premises which were being used to store arms and documents, or as safe-houses.

This war matériel was duly itemized and promptly destroyed in the presence and with the collaboration of ONUSAL experts. Immediately thereafter, a conclusive report was prepared, giving the details of the various activities carried out, and a detailed inventory of the arms, instruments and equipment found in the various caches and safe-houses; this was drawn up by the national authorities, together with the special envoys from ONUSAL.

3. The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua considers it appropriate to underscore the promptness, diligence and transparency of the action taken in the face of this situation, as was recognized by the President of the Security Council himself in his statement of 11 June 1993 (S/25929) following consideration of the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace", when he said:

> "The Security Council takes note with satisfaction of the cooperation of the Government of Nicaragua in itemizing and disposing of the war matériel found."

4. The Government of Nicaragua likewise can not fail to point out that the corresponding criminal proceedings have been instituted against the various persons linked to the existence in Nicaragua of the secret war weapons. As stated in the said conclusive report, this is a criminal case which is being heard in the Managua Fifth District Criminal Court.

5. Finally, the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua ventures to reiterate that it fully supports existing regional agreements concerning subversive activities and illicit armaments transfers, such as the Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America (known as the Esquipulas II Agreement, of 7 August 1987), sections 5 and 6, respectively entitled "termination of aid for irregular forces and insurrectionist movements" and "non-use of territory to attack other States"; and the more recent preliminary mechanism on assistance, cooperation and coordination for the elimination of illicit arms traffic in Central America, signed on 16 June 1992, by the Central American security commission in San Salvador, which contains specific measures for proper compliance with the security commitments of the Esquipulas procedure.

6. Thus, to comply with these regional undertakings, the Government of Nicaragua has promulgated, in accordance with those agreements, legislation designed specifically to prevent and punish anyone who supports irregular forces or who transfers arms. Act No. 122 of 4 October 1990 adds to the Penal Code a new offence, which reads as follows:

"Addendum to the offence against the peace of the Republic

"Article 1. Add to article 546 of the Penal Code a sixth paragraph, reading as follows:

"Paragraph 6. Anyone who, within the national territory, promotes, assists or organizes foreign irregular forces, forms part thereof or uses or permits the use of national territory to instigate, assist or lend military or logistic assistance to such forces or to those organized in another country, by trafficking in, storing and transferring arms, equipment or military supplies; recruiting nationals and foreigners, billeting or training military personnel; installing and operating radio transmitters, television or radiocommunication stations or who assists or collaborates with them in any other manner, shall be liable to imprisonment from 3 to 10 years and confiscation of the arms, supplies and other property used to commit the offence."

7. Thus, by adopting domestic or international legislation; by inviting international bodies to verify the itemizing and disposal of war matériel; and by instituting criminal proceedings against those accused, the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua is demonstrating its indisputable devotion to peace and its attachment to international law, as a contribution to the peace process in the Central American region.

(Signed) Ernesto LEAL SANCHEZ
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND
PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION
OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND
DEVELOPMENT

Letter dated 25 June 1993 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the Joint Declaration by the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, signed at Guatemala City on 17 June 1993 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly under agenda item 36.

(Signed) Carlos AROSEMENA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Panama

(Signed) Julio Armando MARTINI HERRERA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Guatemala

(Signed) Guillermo MELENDEZ
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of El Salvador

(Signed) Nelson Alexander VALENZUELA
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Honduras

(Signed) Erich C. VILCHEZ ASHER
Minister Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Nicaragua

(Signed) José María BORBON
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Costa Rica

ANNEX

Joint Declaration by the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, signed at Guatemala City on 17 June 1993

We, the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, have met at Guatemala City on 17 June 1993 to reaffirm our commitment to the strengthening of peace and the democratic development of the region.

Central America has made significant progress in the processes of peace, democratization and integration, establishing its own principles and goals, adopting fundamental decisions on its political, economic, social and cultural future and strengthening the regional democratic institutions in the framework of the Central American Integration System (SICA). This work has to be broadened to include the constructive contributions of the various sectors of Central American society.

It is our unswerving conviction that the development of the region can be achieved only in an environment of peace and democracy, and that democracy is strengthened through representative and pluralistic systems of political organization, with strict observance of human rights, absolute transparency in the exercise of the functions of government and respect for the constitutional State.

Central America is taking the path of democratic institutions, which it is enriching and renewing in accordance with the needs and characteristics of each country. Threats to the institutional order have merely had the effect of fortifying and sharpening the people's desire for democracy, which is deeply rooted in our societies.

With democratic and constitutional systems now in place throughout Central America, it is necessary for us to continue improving the underpinnings for those systems, enlisting the assistance and involvement of all citizens, until we achieve social frameworks in which the full and dignified development of the individual is ensured.

We declare that democracy and peace can be strengthened only if social justice is achieved and there is genuine human development. We therefore renew our commitment to combat poverty and to promote more and better opportunities in education, housing, health and productive work for our peoples.

In the light of the foregoing, we renew our commitment to promote and defend in all circumstances respect for basic human rights and the strengthening of the constitutional State. We reiterate our firm determination to continue to develop democracy and peace in Central America, promoting dialogue, coordination and consensus, and furthering the process of regional integration.

We recognize with satisfaction that the recent political crisis in Guatemala has been settled peacefully, in strict conformity with the constitutional and legal requirements of Guatemala, and we therefore warmly

welcome the content of resolution MRE/res.2.93 on the restoration of democracy in Guatemala, which was adopted by the Ad Hoc Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of American States on 8 June 1993.

We, the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, repeat publicly our gratitude for the determination shown by all sectors of Guatemalan society, which, with patriotism, courage and an iron will, fought resolutely to re-establish the constitutional order, thereby ensuring that the rule of law prevailed fully again, and that democratic institutions were strengthened as a result. We express our firm support for the constitutional Government of President Ramiro De León Carpio and the people of Guatemala in the reaffirmation of their democratic vocation.

We state our intention to hold the next meeting of Presidents in this city from 12 to 14 August of this year.

We, the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, thank President Ramiro De León Carpio, his Government and the noble people of Guatemala for hosting this meeting and for extending kindnesses and warm hospitality which made possible its successful conclusion.

Guatemala City, Guatemala, 17 June 1993

Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier
President of the Republic of
Costa Rica

Alfredo Félix Cristiani Burkard
President of the Republic of
El Salvador

Ramiro De León Carpio
President of the Republic of
Guatemala

Rafael Leonardo Callejas Romero
President of the Republic of
Honduras

Violeta Barrios de Chamorro
President of the Republic of
Nicaragua

Guillermo Endara Galilmany
President of the Republic of
Panama

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 1 July 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter addressed to you by Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tahsin BURCUOĞLU
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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ANNEX

Letter dated 1 July 1993 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your kind attention the following recent instances of Greek Cypriot embargo imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people:

(1) A letter, with an attached note, was sent to a company based in England (EMEL (UK) Ltd.,) on 10 March 1993 by the Commercial Attaché of the Greek Cyprioc "High Commission" in London, to the effect that it was illegal to trade with Northern Cyprus and that the said company should rather engage in business with the "legitimate part of Cyprus", meaning the South.

(2) A Russian sea captain, Mr. George Alexiyevich, was arrested and fined 1,000 Cyprus pounds by a Greek Cypriot court in Limassol on 21 June 1993, on the grounds that his vessel (Normandia) had called at Famagusta port in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on previous occasions.

(3) On 26 June 1993, two Greek Cypriots named Evgenio Adamu Zenyu and Lazaros Parasgevas, respectively, were arrested by the Greek Cypriot police for buying 70 kilos of fish from Turkish Cypriots. These Greek Cypriots are being prosecuted for allegedly engaging in illegal trade.

It is ironic that these ill-intentioned activities, of the Greek Cypriot side, which are but the most recent examples of the ongoing Greek Cypriot embargo, come at a time when efforts are being made under Your Excellency's auspices in order to find ways of establishing confidence between the two peoples of Cyprus. I need hardly stress that such harmful policies and practices only serve to deepen the existing mistrust between the two peoples of the island and confirm our misgivings regarding the willingness or even the ability of the Greek Cypriots to coexist with us, side by side, in the context of a negotiated settlement.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative of the
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 19
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Application of the Principality of Andorra for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Principality of Andorra for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 9 June 1993 from the Head of Government of the Principality of Andorra to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 9 June 1993 from the Head of Government of the Principality of Andorra to the Secretary-General

In accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, and with those of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, I have the honour, in the name of the Principality of Andorra and in my capacity as Head of Government, to request the admission of the Principality of Andorra as a Member of the United Nations.

Accordingly, I hereby request you kindly to make this request known to the Security Council and to the General Assembly at their next respective meetings.

As stated in the official declaration attached hereto, the Principality of Andorra accepts and is willing to carry out the obligations set out in the Charter of the United Nations.

(Signed) Oscar RIBAS REIG

Declaration

In relation to the request for admission of the Principality of Andorra as a Member of the United Nations, I have the honour to declare, in the name of the Principality of Andorra and in my capacity as Head of Government of the Principality, that the Principality of Andorra accepts the obligations set out in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Oscar RIBAS REIG

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 22
THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND
HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 6 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the French and English texts of the statement on Haiti issued by the European Community and its member States on 6 July 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 22, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement on Haiti issued by the European Community and its member States on 6 July 1993

The European Community and its member States welcome the agreement that was reached in New York on 3 July 1993 between President Aristide and the Commander-in-Chief of the Haitian Army, which paves the way for the restoration of constitutional order and the return of President Aristide to Haiti.

They congratulate both the United Nations and the Organization of African States on the success represented by this agreement, and also Mr. Dante Caputo, the Special Representative of the Secretaries-General of these two organizations.

The European Community and its member States express their full support for this agreement. They urge all Haitian parties concerned to ensure that it is fully respected and implemented, so that a return to constitutional order takes place peacefully which would make it possible to lay the foundations for lasting national reconciliation.

The European Community and its member States reaffirm their desire to resume relations of cooperation with Haiti after the lifting of sanctions imposed by the Security Council.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Agenda item 22

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to it, not later than 15 July 1993, and earlier if he considered it appropriate, on progress achieved in the efforts jointly undertaken by him and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS) with a view to reaching a political solution to the crisis in Haiti, and bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolutions 47/20 A of 24 November 1992 and 47/20 B of 23 April 1993.

2. In an oral statement delivered by the Secretary-General's Senior Political Adviser to the Security Council in informal consultations on 11 June 1993, the Council was informed that, despite the efforts deployed since the middle of December 1992 by Mr. Dante Caputo, the Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and OAS, the de facto authorities in Haiti had not displayed the required political will to reach a political solution to the crisis in that country. The Secretary-General had also mentioned his belief that, in the absence of stronger pressures by the international community, the prospects for a swift and peaceful solution would be seriously in jeopardy.

3. In the days prior to the adoption of resolution 841 (1993), the Special Envoy redoubled his efforts to establish a political dialogue between the constitutional Government of Haiti and the de facto regime, bringing to the attention of the latter that, under paragraph 3 of that resolution, sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter would come into force at 00.01 EST on 23 June 1993 unless the Secretary-General, having regard to the views of the Secretary-General of OAS, had reported to the Council that, in the light of the results of the negotiations conducted by the Special Envoy, the imposition of such measures was not warranted at that time.

4. While the Special Envoy was unable to establish a political dialogue, or consequently to achieve any concrete results prior to 23 June 1993, he eventually obtained the agreement of the President of Haiti and of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Haiti to participate with their respective delegations at a meeting with him at Governors Island, New York, beginning on 27 June 1993.

5. At the conclusion of that meeting, on 3 July 1993, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and General Raoul Cédras, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, signed an Agreement containing arrangements to be made in order to resolve the Haitian crisis. The text of the Governors Island Agreement reads as follows:

> "The President of the Republic of Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Haiti, Lieutenant-General Raoul Cédras, have agreed that the following arrangements should be made in order to resolve the Haitian crisis. Each of them has agreed to take, within the scope of his powers, all the necessary measures for the implementation of these arrangements. Furthermore, they both, in any case, express their support for the implementation of these arrangements and pledge to cooperate in implementing them.
>
> 1. Organization, under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS), of a political dialogue between representatives of the political parties represented in the Parliament, with the participation of representatives of the Presidential Commission, in order to:
>
> (a) Agree to a political truce and promote a social pact to create the conditions necessary to ensure a peaceful transition;
>
> (b) Reach an agreement on the procedure for enabling the Haitian Parliament to resume its normal functioning;
>
> (c) Reach an agreement enabling the Parliament to confirm the Prime Minister as speedily as possible; and
>
> (d) Reach an agreement permitting the adoption of the laws necessary for ensuring the transition.
>
> 2. Nomination of a Prime Minister by the President of the Republic.
>
> 3. Confirmation of the Prime Minister by the legally reconstituted Parliament and his assumption of office in Haiti.
>
> 4. Suspension, on the initiative of the United Nations Secretary-General, of the sanctions adopted under Security Council resolution 841 (1993) and suspension, on the initiative of the Secretary-General of OAS, of the other measures adopted at the OAS Ad Hoc Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, immediately after the Prime Minister is confirmed and assumes office in Haiti.

5. Implementation, following the agreements with the constitutional Government, of international cooperation:

(a) Technical and financial assistance for development;

(b) Assistance for the administrative and judicial reform;

(c) Assistance for modernizing the Armed Forces of Haiti and establishing a new Police Force with the presence of United Naticns personnel in these fields.

6. An amnesty granted by the President of the Republic within the framework of article 147 of the National Constitution and implementation of the other instruments which may be adopted by the Parliament on this question.

7. Adoption of a law establishing the new Police Force. Appointment, within this framework, of the Commander-in-Chief of the Police Force by the President of the Republic.

8. The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Haiti has decided to avail himself of his right to early retirement and the President of the Republic shall appoint a new Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces in Haiti, who shall appoint the members of the General Staff, in accordance with the Constitution.

9. Return to Haiti of the President of the Republic, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, on 30 October 1993.

10. Verification by the United Nations and the Organization of American States of fulfilment of all the foregoing commitments.

The President of the Republic and the Commander-in-Chief agree that these arrangements constitute a satisfactory solution to the Haitian crisis and the beginning of a process of national reconciliation. They pledge to cooperate fully in the peaceful transition to a stable and lasting democratic society in which all Haitians will be able to live in a climate of freedom, justice, security and respect for human rights."

6. The Agreement provides for verification of all the foregoing commitments by the United Nations and OAS. The purpose of verification will be to ensure that during the transition period all concerned comply with the letter and spirit of the Agreement, especially as regards civilian control of the military and respect for human rights.

7. It would be the intention of the Secretary-General, if these arrangements are approved, to entrust the verification of the Governors Island Agreement to the Special Envoy, who would report regularly to him and to the Secretary-General of OAS. The Secretary-General will, in turn, submit regular reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly, including such recommendations as he deems fit for action to ensure full implementation of the Agreement.

8. As regards human rights, the Secretary-General would propose that the arrangements already arrived at with the constitutional Government of Haiti and with the de facto authorities for the establishment and operation of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti of the United Nations and OAS remain in effect and continue to be fully and expeditiously implemented. The Special Envoy will include the contents of the reports addressed to him by the Executive Director of the Mission in his regular reports to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of OAS.

9. The representatives of the Secretary-General will consult regularly with those of the President of Haiti in order to exchange views on progress achieved in the implementation of the Agreement.

10. As regards sanctions, the Secretary-General recommends that the Security Council, after taking note of the Agreement, endorse the proposal contained in point 4 thereof that the sanctions imposed by the Council in its resolution 841 (1993) should be suspended immediately after the ratification of the Prime Minister and his assumption of his functions in Haiti. The Secretary-General further recommends that the Council decide that the suspension of the sanctions should be automatically terminated if at any time he, having regard to the views of the Secretary-General of OAS, reports to the Council that the parties to the Governors Island Agreement or any authorities in Haiti have failed to comply in good faith with the Agreement.

11. The Secretary-General would consider that failure to comply with the undertakings would include, inter alia, refusal by the High Command of the Armed Forces to obey the decisions of the new Commander-in-Chief who is to be appointed in accordance with point 8 of the Agreement, and numerous violations of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the international instruments to which Haiti is a party and in the Constitution of Haiti.

12. Immediately after the return of President Aristide to Haiti, the Secretary-General would report to the Security Council with a view to the sanctions being lifted definitively.

13. The Secretary-General of OAS has informed the Secretary-General that he would take parallel action with respect to the measures adopted by that Organization.

14. Point 5 of the Agreement provides for the presence of United Nations personnel in Haiti to assist in the modernization of the Armed Forces and the establishment of a new police force. After the necessary consultations with the constitutional Government of Haiti, which it is hoped will be completed in the coming days, the Secretary-General will report to the Security Council with his recommendations on that aspect of the implementation of the Agreement. He will similarly report to the General Assembly, as necessary, with his recommendations relating to the implementation of assistance for development and administrative and judicial reform.

15. The Secretary-General wishes to place on record his gratitude for the assistance he and the Special Envoy have received at all times since the beginning of this process, particularly during the negotiations at Governors Island, from the Governments of Canada, France, the United States of America and

Venezuela, which have constituted themselves as "Friends of the Secretary-General" for Haiti. Their invaluable support was crucial to the successful completion of this stage of the process.

16. The provisions of the Agreement will require detailed follow-up in the months ahead. The Secretary-General is confident that they will be fully implemented, that by 30 October of this year the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly will have been complied with and that Haiti will be firmly set on the path to a stable democratic future in which all Haitians will fully enjoy fundamental human, civil and political rights. The Secretary-General trusts that the international community will be generous and forthcoming in providing Haiti with the technical and financial assistance required for the reconstruction of its economy and its institutions, as well as moral and political support to the Haitian people in their search for a just, peaceful and prosperous society.

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Agenda item 19

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 8 July 1993 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-seventh session the following resolution (resolution 848 (1993)) on the admission of the Principality of Andorra to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3251st meeting, on 8 July 1993:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Principality of Andorra for admission to the United Nations, 1/

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Principality of Andorra be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

"1/ A/47/973-S/26039.

I would point out that, when adopting the resolution, the Security Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-seventh session.

In accordance with rule 60, paragraph 2, of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I also request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, for its information, the verbatim records of the 3250th and 3251st meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Principality of Andorra was considered.

(Signed) David HANNAY
President of the Security Council

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